

## Union Labor, Through Samuel Gompers, Issues After-War Ultimatum

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 16.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the closing hours of the Pan-American Labor Conference here today, served formal warning that no general reduction of wages, nor increase in working hours after the war would be accepted without a bitter fight by organized labor.

He issued a statement inspired by a recent public utterance of William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association that a reduction of wages and longer hours would be the only means to enable American manufacturers to continue to cope with foreign industries after the war.

"Notice is given here and now," Gompers said, "that the American people will not be forced back by either Barr, his association or all the Bourbons in the United States."

**Reads Barr's Statement**

President Gompers read into the record a published statement in which Barr was quoted.

"Perhaps I might not have taken notice of this declaration if the same character of information had not come to me from various quarters," Gompers said.

"There are some people who will not understand; there are some people who do not understand all that is meant by the willingness of the people of the democracies to fight and make the sacrifices in order that a better time shall come to the worker. The time has come in the world when the working people are coming into their own. They have new rights and new advantages. They have made the sacrifices and they are going to enjoy the better things for which the whole world has been in a convulsion."

"The American labor movement wholeheartedly supported this world struggle, and we know just what was involved."

"The American labor movement will co-operate with all other agencies to help in this reconstruction time. Our movement is not to destroy, but to construct. And all may just as well understand now as at any other time that the advantage which the workers of America and of the allied countries have gained and which we hope to extend to the people even of the conquered countries, are not going to be taken away from us. And we will resist that attempt to the uttermost."

## GERMAN REVOLT JUSTIFIES COURSE WILSON PURSUED

Washington, Nov. 15.—Just a month ago the world read three questions addressed by President Wilson to Germany in answer to her plea for peace. As they were issued to the American people, they provoked much comment, in some cases bitter criticism. They were not understood because the President was not in a position to take the public into his confidence. Now that an eventful month has elapsed and the war is over, a little story can be told.

"What will be the effect? What do you hope to accomplish by the inquiry?" was asked of Mr. Wilson by a friend.

"This will bring revolution to Germany. Her people are ready to overthrow their present rulers to get peace."

About the same time that the above conversation took place this correspondent sent a dispatch from Washington saying that the President, by his answer to Germany, meant to test the good faith of the new Socialist government that had come into power just a few days before, an event of which the world generally took little notice, and meant also to "sow the seeds of social revolution."

**Prediction Is Fulfilled**

Today the President's prediction has been fulfilled. There was no special power of prophecy involved. Mr. Wilson simply had more information than the public, and during the last month he has been more worried over the prospect of anarchy in Europe than anything else. He knew that when the German request for an armistice came, Germany was on the road to collapse and his concern was how to manage the situation without forcing Bolshevism on Germany, a disease of such contagion, if left unchecked, might spread to neighboring countries.

The world some day will know the true story of how the President, accused by his critics of trying to "negotiate" peace with Germany, accused of "weakening" and accused of things equally severe by newspapers and public speakers, deliberately ignored this criticism and acted as he thought best for the interest of humanity. He sacrificed the good esteem of these critics for a short time, with the conviction that the events of the future would vindicate his position.

In this connection, it may be said that the rumors which persisted about two weeks ago concerning the abdication of the kaiser, rumors that were printed by London newspapers as coming from Holland and Switzerland, had some foundation.

Ever since Germany made her first plea for a cessation of hostilities on land, on sea and in the air, she has been trying hard to surrender and keep some kind of a governmental structure intact for the making of peace. The President refused to heed the cries that bade him have nothing to do with any German government, that bade him order the armies to proceed to Berlin and to let the allied troops go on fighting indefinitely, until Germany was occupied. Mr. Wilson felt that a wiser course would be to recognize Germany's desperate effort to keep herself from anarchy, to assist the Socialist Democrats of Germany into power, and to render such co-operation as would prevent Germany from becoming another Russia—ruled by the red flag of terror.

**U. S. Left Free to Act**

Today Washington is celebrating the great triumph. Today, as promised, the President is informing Congress of what he considers the first formal steps toward peace—reading the terms of the armistice to the Senate and House. All the steps preceding have been preliminary. The United States is not committed to anything but general principles thus far. Her freedom of action is the same as the freedom of her co-belligerents.

The President will appoint, no doubt, Republicans as well as Democrats on the peace commission that represents the United States. But the question of a peace conference and the details of the settlement are, comparatively speaking, not of immediate concern. It probably will require two or three months to get ready for a peace conference. But what is pressing and urgent is the dangerous spread of anarchy in Europe. America's answer to that will be food and clothing for the starved peoples of Europe.

Even before the public was aware of the revolts which began at Kiel and spread to other parts of Germany, the President discussed with Herbert Hoover what might be done to prevent a food famine and Bolshevism,

its inevitable consequence.

Mr. Wilson wrote to Mr. Hoover authorizing him to undertake, on behalf of the United States and in cooperation with the other governments of Europe, a huge relief project. The President expressed in that letter his warm appreciation of the remarkable work done by Mr. Hoover and his splendid staff in handling the food problem during the war, and asked that the same instrumentalities be employed to conduct the work through the critical days of peace.

**Defeated Foe in Dire Need**

Germany, it is calculated, can get through to the next harvest, but needs meats and fats. Austria is in very bad straits. The Czech-Slovaks and Jugoslavs and other liberated peoples are in need of both food and clothing. While there is a confidence here in the ability of the German people because of their habits of discipline and education, to keep orderly, no such assurance is felt about the peoples of what was the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The whole situation is so disturbing that even in the moment of his greatest triumph, the President is deeply concerned for innocent persons in Germany and Austria, but a fear that the germ of Bolshevism may work its way to Italy, France and England.

While other drafts of troops probably will cease and the war machine will be slowed, nevertheless it may be some time before the American army can be demobilized. It will be needed for police duty, which may not mean the occupation of all Germany, but simply the maintenance of a potential force to compel respect for law and order.

## BURN CHINCH BUGS IN EARLY WINTER

1. FIRE the Chinch Bugs and help to save the 1919 wheat and corn crop. We need the food more than ever before.
2. NOW is the time for action. Burn the chinch bugs during November and early December. The farmers can now strike the insect pest a fatal blow.
3. BUNCH GRASS and clump grasses, litter, weeds and trash along fence rows, roadsides and ravines near old corn fields are the winter quarters of the bugs. Practically all of the chinch bugs which survive the winter are found in these places. Kill the chinch bugs by burning these places. If the bugs were in your corn during the summer, they are now near the corn fields in these hibernating places.
4. ORGANIZED ACTION IS IMPORTANT. Co-operate with your neighbors in destroying and preventing this worst insect pest of wheat and corn. Burning in the fall or early winter is about twice as effective as it is in spring, because fall burning exposes the eggs to the severity of winter weather. Burning does not materially injure meadows or pastures.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO ORGANIZE YOUR COMMUNITY AND BURN GRASS GROWN FENCE ROWS, ROADSIDES AND RAVINES. THIS WILL PRACTICALLY ELIMINATE THE CHINCH BUGS.**

For further information, write to: Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Prepared by T. J. Talbert.

## FOR STUBBORN COUGHS AND COLDS

**Dr. King's New Discovery has a fifty year record behind it**

It built its reputation on its production of positive results, on its success in relieving the throat irritation of colds, coughs, grippe and bronchial attacks.

"Dr. King's New Discovery? Why, folks wouldn't use anything else! That's the general nation-wide esteem in which this well-known remedy is held. Its action is prompt, its taste pleasant, its relief gratifying."

Half a century of cold and cough checking. Sold by druggists everywhere.

**Bowels Out of Kilter?**

That's nature calling for relief. Assist her in her daily duties with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Not a purgative in the usual dose, but a mild, effective, corrective, laxative that teaches the bowels into action and chases "blues."

**FOR TRUSSES**

Supporters, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Crutch Tip, see E. M. Laakman, Druggist.

## HIGH TAXES TO BE CONTINUED IN DAYS OF PEACE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Government financial needs for many years are almost certain to run above \$4,000,000,000 annually. Treasury Department experts estimate, and most of the money will be raised by taxation. Consequently students of Government finances think the taxes imposed last year and paid in June probably will not be lightened materially by the advent of peace.

Secretary McAdoo to-day warned that taxes necessarily would be high for many years to pay off war debts, and that additional Government loans would be required. He did not attempt to forecast how big the volume of taxes would be.

Roughly, Treasury officials and congressional leaders in charge of revenue legislation figure this way:

Ordinary Government expenses, which ran around \$1,000,000,000 per annum before the war, now will amount to at least \$2,000,000,000 annually for many years, and for two or three years after the war may be double that figure. If the \$16,850,000,000 of Liberty Bonds already issued are increased in volume by later loans to \$25,000,000,000, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$1,000,000,000 a year. In addition, it probably will be the Government's policy to establish a sinking fund to pay off the bonds at maturity, and this would require about \$1,250,000,000 a year. These three items would make an aggregate of nearly \$4,250,000,000.

**Big Interest From Allies**

To offset this, there would be nearly \$500,000,000 coming in annually from the Allies as interest on their loans, which now amount to \$7,000,000,000 and are likely to run much higher, and revenue from customs and miscellaneous sources, which last year amounted to about \$450,000,000.

With allowances for wide variations in these calculations, there still would remain about \$3,500,000,000 to be raised from internal revenue taxes. This year, these figures probably will be more than doubled.

Factors which make this system of estimates highly tentative, officials point out, are that the war is not yet definitely over, so far as expense is concerned, and that war debts, both of the American Government to the public and of the Allied Government to the United States, cannot be figured yet to be formulated will have much to do with determining how many existing Government war-time agencies shall be continued, and consequently how ordinary Government expense will run. Besides, on the condition of business and foreign trade after the war must depend the weight of the tax burden which can be borne.

## Manner of Application Considered

The methods of applying taxes after the war also are receiving attention. If the schedule of income taxes now being framed in the new revenue bill works out well, it is considered probable that the bulk of after-the-war revenue will come from income levies, which next year will yield probably \$2,300,000,000. Excess profits taxes probably would automatically be abandoned after the war, and liquor revenue will stop if the constitutional prohibition amendment is ratified, and sooner with the passage of the "war time" prohibition bill. It is almost certain that the multitude of minor taxes now levied on transportation, insurance, admissions, club dues, the excise taxes, stamp taxes and special taxes on certain businesses, now yielding comparatively little revenue and very difficult to administer, will be abandoned. Tobacco, and estate taxes probably will remain, it is said. Whether tariff schedules will be raised materially depends on future formulation of policy.

## WINTER FARM HORSES ECONOMICALLY

The wintering of horses is a most important farm problem because of the high prices of feed and the necessity for ample horse power next spring. E. A. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture would give coats and growing horses plenty of good nutritious feed during the winter, and see that they have plenty of exercise, satisfactory shelter and good water. Older horses, including those doing light work, should be wintered with an eye to economy, he says, but also with an eye to full service in the spring. They should not be permitted to become too thin, yet it is not necessary to maintain them in extremely high condition during the winter.

Farm work horses weighing an average of 1439 pounds were wintered at the Missouri Experiment Station last winter on a ration composed of corn and cob meal 14.77 pounds, linseed oil meal 1.67 pounds, and oat straw 14.34. These horses did 5.55 hours work daily and lost only 24 pounds in weight during the six weeks of the trial. Oat straw can be utilized to good advantage by work horses and mules. Horses weighing around 1150 pounds have been wintered at the Station on 5 pounds alfalfa hay and 15 pounds corn silage. They lost an average of 35 pounds per head. A ration of 6 to 7 pounds of alfalfa or clover hay and 18 to 20 pounds of corn silage of good quality, has kept horses doing no work through the winter in satisfactory condition.

The principle upon which to base the wintering of farm horses is to keep the coats growing well, to keep the work horses in reasonably good condition in which to start spring work, and to utilize as much home-grown feed, especially roughness, as possible.

**About Croup**

If your children are subject to croup, or if you have reason to fear their being attacked by that disease, you should procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and study the directions for use, so that in case of an attack you will know exactly what course to pursue. This is a favorite and very useful remedy for croup, and it is important that you observe the directions carefully. (adv.)

## 200,000 in Cantonments to Go Home

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Movement of American troops across the Atlantic has stopped entirely and demobilization of troops in cantonments and camps at home is under way.

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, made this announcement to-day, outlining the War Department's plans in answer to the questions the country has been asking since the day the armistice was signed, and it became apparent that war was over. He said orders already issued will send 200,000 men back to civilian life within two weeks, and that when the program is in full swing about 30,000 will quit the army daily.

Fighting divisions of Gen. Pershing's army in France will be demobilized as far as possible in their home communities. The Chief of Staff would make no prediction as to when the first divisions would start home. It appears probable, however, the flow of returning troops can be in full tide before February 1. Quarters will be available for them at cantonments by that time.

Some officers regard it as possible certain divisions may be recalled in advance of the general return movement. Gen. March indicated that the 42d (Rainbow Division), because it is composed of men from 26 States, and in recognition of the fighting record it has made in France, would be marked for special treatment. The 26th (New England National Guard) and 41st (Sunset) divisions are in the same class, so it would not cause surprise, therefore, if these three organizations should be designated by Gen. Pershing as the first to return.

With six weeks of 1918 left, it is possible they may be home before New Year's Day.

## To Abandon Some Cantonments

Supplementing Gen. March's statement, Secretary Baker said it would not be necessary to maintain all the existing cantonments for demobilization purposes and that a study now was being made of those desirable for that purpose. The others, with all the divisional camps, he indicated, will be abandoned as soon as the men now occupying them have been mustered out.

"We have in the United States now something like 1,700,000 men, and to muster out a force of that kind, of course, will take some time," said Gen. March. "Each man has to be examined physically, his final account made, so that the men may get compensation they are entitled to. Blank forms are being shipped to the various camps for use as these orders go into effect."

## Release 30,000 Men Daily

"The orders that already have been issued affect some 200,000 men. I expect to muster them out in two weeks. When the machine is in full operation we expect to release 30,000 men a day."

"In handling this problem of demobilization one of the features which had to be considered was the subsequent retaining of men for the Regular Army, or what will be the Regular Army, when Congress passes laws reorganizing that army. When this war broke out there were only a limited number of such men in the service, and the great number of men who filled out these units were men who voluntarily enlisted for the period of the war. So we have offered these men who came in for the period of the war the option of re-enlisting if they care to."

## LABOR AFTER THE WAR

The pronounced stand of the American Federation of Labor delegates to the Pan-American Labor Conference against the I. W. W. and their sympathizers is a gratifying although not surprising manifestation of the common sense of the high leadership of American labor. Nor do we interpret the reported "ultimatum" of President Gompers as to labor conditions after the war to mean that union labor will fight to preserve the existing wage scale in America in all industries. No advantage in the way of shorter hours and better working conditions will be surrendered, nor ought they to be surrendered. No arbitrary scaling down of wages should be countenanced. But this does not mean that there will not be a reduction of wages in some industries, especially those of such vital importance to the winning of the war. It was an abnormal condition which created an abnormal shortage of a particular kind of labor. The withdrawal of over 3,000,000 of the physically fittest men for military service accentuated the shortage. The wages in shipbuilding and numerous other special industries that could be mentioned was determined by this and by other exceptional conditions. The excessive rent, the fact that many of the laborers came from a great distance without bringing their families with them and that numerous causes had raised the cost of living to unprecedented figures, were among these elements.

There was a general increase of wages, but it was by no means uniform. The real sacrifices of this war were not made by the laborers engaged in the "war industries." We are not referring to the men in the army and navy. Nobody's sacrifice, of course, was comparable with that of the soldiers and sailors, living and dead. But the people whose work did not contribute directly to the prosecution of the war had to live, and their wages generally did not keep pace with the soaring prices of necessities. The disparity between their compensation and that of the workers who happened to be in the industries especially essential to the conduct of the war, cannot be maintained in peace time. Conditions, foreign as well as domestic, will force a readjustment, as they have after every war. But it should not be done arbitrarily, either by employers or employed. Nor should the problem be approached with the announcing of ultimata. Facts should be honestly faced by all sides, employers, employees and the public.—Globe Democrat.



## Why Compare Beef and Coal Profits?

Swift & Company has frequently stated that its profit on beef averages only one-fourth of a cent a pound, and hence has practically no effect on the price.

Comparison has been made by the Federal Trade Commission of this profit with the profit on coal, and it has pointed out that anthracite coal operators are content with a profit of 25 cents a ton, whereas the beef profit of one-fourth of a cent a pound means a profit of \$5.00 a ton.

The comparison does not point out that anthracite coal at the seaboard is worth at wholesale about \$7.00 a ton, whereas a ton of beef of fair quality is worth about \$400.00 wholesale.

To carry the comparison further, the 25 cent profit on coal is 3 1/2 per cent of the \$7.00 value.

The \$5.00 profit on beef is only 1 1/4 per cent of the \$400.00 value.

The profit has little effect on price in either case, but has less effect on the price of beef than on the price of coal.

Coal may be stored in the open air indefinitely; beef must be kept in expensive coolers because it is highly perishable and must be refrigerated.

Coals handled by the carload or ton; beef is delivered to retailers by the pound or hundred weight.

Methods of handling are vastly different. Coal is handled in open cars; beef must be shipped in refrigerator cars at an even temperature.

Fairness to the public, fairness to Swift & Company, fairness to the packing industry, demands that these indisputable facts be considered. It is impossible to disprove Swift & Company's statement, that its profits on beef are so small as to have practically no effect on prices.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



## LARGE PART OF WAR EARNINGS EXPECTED TO DISAPPEAR WHEN PRICES BEGIN TO GO DOWN

Boston—Swift & Co., have prepared a reply to the accusations of the Federal Trade Commission filed with a Senate sub-committee on Sept. 28. The company states that in its whole consideration of profits, the Federal Trade Commission fails to realize that the profits reported by the packers are not profits that have actually appeared in the form of cash, but are largely book profits tied up in inventory which will undoubtedly disappear in large measure when prices begin to go down. Even if the war had lasted five years longer and no drop in prices until then, the loss would be just as real.

For the meat and by-products departments, which are subject to the 9 per cent limitation of profits, the statement continues, the rate of turnover is approximately 3 1-3 times a year. "It must be remembered that part of the steer consists of by-products which move slowly, that some of the beef is cured and salted, and large portion of pork products consists of cured products which move

very slowly and that even in the sale of strictly fresh meat it takes some time for the money to return to the company's coffers after the actual sale is made.

"The commission says that the packers' profit of one-quarter of a cent per pound on beef amounts to \$5 a ton as compared to only 25 cents per ton profit on coal. As a matter of fact an average quality ton of beef is worth at wholesale at present about \$400, whereas a ton of anthracite coal at tidewater is worth only about \$7. Compare a \$5 profit on a \$400 sale with a 25 cent profit on a \$7 sale. The beef profit is only about 1 1-4 per cent, coal profit over 3 1-2 per cent."

"In 1917 Swift & Co. filled over 30,000,000 orders of all products with a total of about 200,000,000 items, a large part of which had to be weighed and wrapped separately, while coal is delivered in carlots or ton lots."

Answering the charge that packers have agreed among themselves upon division of livestock receipts, company gives the maximum and minimum weekly percentages of cattle purchases made during the year Sept. 1, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1918, as follows:

	Max.	Mini.	Difference
Chicago	43.1	32.7	10.2
Kansas City	31.4	18.5	12.9
Omaha	37.6	25.0	12.6
East St. Louis	47.6	31.0	16.6
South St. Joseph	60.0	35.3	24.1
South St. Paul	97.0	62.9	34.1
Fort Worth	52.2	33.5	18.7

## ONE MISSOURI RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR WHEAT

Mississippi county threshed 1,073,174 bushels of wheat this year. Last year, according to the report of the State Board of Agriculture, Mississippi county was credited with but 443,819 bushels. This increase of 629,355 bushels is shown in reports from owners of threshing outfits in that county as compiled by E. E. Vannatta of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture Extension Service, who as until October 1st county agent in Mississippi County.

A subscription to The Times will help you thro the year

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You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows!

External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Ask any druggist for it.

**Sloan's**  
Liniment  
Kills Pain